Health Canada Santé Canada

Your health and safety... our priority. *Votre santé et votre sécurité... notre priorité.*

Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2018-21

Mandipropamid

(publié aussi en français)

12 July 2018

This document is published by the Health Canada Pest Management Regulatory Agency. For further information, please contact:

Publications
Pest Management Regulatory Agency
Health Canada
2720 Riverside Drive
A.L. 6607 D
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K9

Internet: Canada.ca/pesticides
HC.pmra.publications-arla.SC@canada.ca
Facsimile: 613-736-3758
Information Service:
1-800-267-6315 or 613-736-3799
hc.pmra.info-arla.sc@canada.ca

Canada

ISSN: 1925-0835 (print)
1925-0843 (online)

Catalogue number: H113-24/2018-21E (print version)
H113-24/2018-21E-PDF (PDF version)

© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, represented by the Minister of Health Canada, 2018

All rights reserved. No part of this information (publication or product) may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, or stored in a retrieval system, without prior written permission of the Minister of Public Services and Procurement Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0S5.

Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has concluded that the registration of the new end-use product Orondis™ Ultra Fungicide on various commodities containing technical grade mandipropamid and oxathiapiprolin is acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the label of Orondis™ Ultra Fungicide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 32805.

The evaluation of this mandipropamid application indicated that the end-use product has value and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new uses are acceptable.

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for mandipropamid is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps). A summary of the field trial data used to support the proposed MRLs can be found in Appendix I. The MRL consultation for the other active ingredient, oxathiapiprolin, present in Orondis™ Ultra Fungicide is being conducted under a separate action.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Canada's Notification Authority and Enquiry Point.

The proposed MRLs, to be added to the MRLs already established for mandipropamid, are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limit for Mandipropamid

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
Mandipropamid	4-chloro-*N*-[2-[3-methoxy-4-(2-propyn-1-yloxy)phenyl]ethyl]-α-(2-propyn-1-yloxy) benzeneacetamide	25[2]	Leafy greens (Crop Subgroup 4-13A), *Brassica* leafy greens (Crop Subgroup 4-13B)

[1] ppm = parts per million

[2] The 25 ppm MRL is proposed to be extended to all food commodities in Crop Subgroups 4-13A and 4-13B. The 25 ppm MRL is also proposed to replace the currently established 20 ppm MRL for amaranth, arugula, corn salad, dandelion leaves, dock, endives, fresh chervil leaves, fresh parsley leaves, garden cress, garden purslane, garden chrysanthemum, head lettuce, leaf lettuce, Malabar spinach, New Zealand spinach, orach, radicchio, spinach, Swiss chard, upland cress and winter purslane.

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

MRLs may vary from one country to another for a number of reasons, including differences in pesticide use patterns and the locations of the crop field trials used to generate residue chemistry data.

Table 2 compares the MRLs proposed for mandipropamid in Canada with corresponding American tolerances and Codex MRLs.[1] American tolerances are listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. A listing of established Codex MRLs is available on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Index webpage, by pesticide or commodity.

Table 2 Comparison of Canadian MRLs, American Tolerances and Codex MRLs (where different)

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Leafy greens (Crop Subgroup 4-13A)	25	20	25 (Leafy vegetables, including *Brassica* leafy vegetables)

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for mandipropamid up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

[1] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Appendix I

Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the Proposed Maximum Residue Limits

Previously reviewed residue data from field trials conducted in/on lettuce, celery, spinach and mustard greens were re-assessed in the framework of this petition.

Maximum Residue Limit(s)

The recommendation for maximum residue limits (MRLs) for mandipropamid was based upon the previously reviewed field trial data, and the guidance provided in the OECD MRL Calculator. Table A1 summarizes the residue data used to calculate the established and proposed MRLs.

Table A1 Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support MRLs

Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application Rate (g a.i./ha)[1]	Preharvest Interval (days)	Minimum Field Trial Residues (ppm)	Maximum Field Trial Residues (ppm)
Mustard greens	Foliar broadcast/ 601-630	1	0.993	11.7
Leaf lettuce	Foliar broadcast/ 595-625	1	1.07	7.91
Head lettuce with wrapper leaves	Foliar broadcast/ 597-621	1	0.980	9.56
Celery	Foliar broadcast/ 598-618	1	0.384	6.44
Spinach	Foliar broadcast/ 605-625	1	5.11	11.0

[1] g a.i./ha = grams of active ingredient per hectare

Following the review of all available data, the MRLs as proposed in Table 1 are recommended to cover residues of mandipropamid. Residues of mandipropamid in these crop commodities at the proposed MRLs will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.